(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government are considering a Central Legislation on framing a policy for regulation of fees and admission in private educational institutes, particularly in respect of those colleges conducting professional courses; and

(d) if so, details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALIASHRAF FATMI): (a) and (b) The fee in the Government Institutions is low and affordable and there is a provision of freeship and scholarship for poor and meritorious students apart from the facilities for providing educational loans.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A draft Bill for regulation of admission and fixation of fee in private professional educational institutions has been prepared and is being circulated to all the State Governments, concerned Ministries and other stakeholders to elicit their views.

Expansion of higher education

671. SHRI N.R. GOVINDRAJAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's policy with regard to the establishment of adequate number of degree colleges, universities and research institutions in the field of higher education;

(b) whether Government have any separate policy for development and expansion of higher education; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) Central Government or UGC do not set up any colleges of their own. Colleges are generally set up by the Universities, State Governments, Trusts and registered Societies keeping in view the demand for higher education and the availability of resources. While Universities are established under a Central or State act, the Central Government may on the advice of the UGC declare any

institution for higher education, other than a university, to be deemed to be a University for the purposes of the UGC Act, 1956.

(b) and (c) The National Policy on Education, 1986 as modified in 1992 provides the framework for development of higher education. The Policy is operationalised after wide ranging consultations. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) had set up a Committee on 'Autonomy of Higher "Education Institutions' and another on 'Financing of Higher and Technical Education'. The main recommendations of the two Committees are enclosed as statement I and II.

Statement-I

Main recommendations contained in the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) on Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions'

1. Formulation of a Central Legislation in consultation with UGC, AICTE and other Professional Councils to streamline establishment and governance of Private Universities, Deemed to be Universities, Self-Financing Institutions and establishment of Foreign Universities in India
2. National Testing Service (NTS) on the lines of Educational Testing Service of USA for the purpose of setting up national norms of students performance.
3. Approach the Planning Commission for the enhancement of allocation to higher education sector to the level of 2% of GDP.
4. Set up a task force to re-examine the existing UGC Act to provide for incorporation of new provisions to suit the emerging concerns and realities of higher education.
5. To promote Job Oriented Courses.
6. Set up norms of accreditation, which could be profitably employed by the non-governmental agencies.
7. To provide a forum to national level teachers' organization to develop norms for teacher appraisal.
8. Undertake revision of UGC Act to make it a more significant instrument.

9. Set up a consortium of institutions involving other statutory bodies, industries and research laboratories to work out details for necessary collaboration in enhancing activities of research.

10. Evolve strategies to monitor the proper utilization of grants made available to the institutions of higher education and to seek from the institutions the outcomes of the programmes.

11. The universities and institutions of higher education should immediately initiate steps to review their Act, Statutes & Ordinances to provide for greater autonomy in consultation with respective Governments.

12. Grant autonomy to individual institutions in matters of design of curriculum.

13. Set up an Internal Quality Assurance Cell.

14. A strong need for improving the quality of Orientation Programmes and Refreshers Courses.

15. Draw up its academic calendar providing for dates of admission, schedule of vacation, holding of examination and declaring of results, efforts should be made that such academic calendars are synchronized at least for universities within a state so that students are not put to any inconvenience in the event of mobility from one university to another; if the need so arises.

16. A Central Higher Education Tribunal be set up for expeditious disposal of litigations on service matters relating to both academic and non-academic staff in the higher education system.

Statement-ll

Main recommendations contained in the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) Committee on 'Financing of Higher and Technical Education'

1. Preparation of a detailed persective plan, giving detailed estimates, for the development of Higher and Technical Education.

2. Suggested for sustained state funding -25% of the budget of education for Higher and Technical Education.

3. Launching of a Programme for restoring basic minimum facilities in all Colleges and Universities.
4. Enhancement of the allocations for research.
5. Strengthening of the scholarships scheme.
6. Evolution of a system of proper mix of block grant, matching grant and development grant.
7. Methods of making grants need to be based on transparent criteria & principles.
8. Curb on the rate of cost recovery of higher education.
9. Progressive taxation system to tax affluent class for financial higher education.
10. Preparation of detailed guidelines on admission criteria and fee structure for foreign students.
11. Setting up of a body for financing higher education (suggested name-Higher Education Finance Corporation) for coordinating the student loan scheme of several banks as also to provide soft loan and scholarship by itself.
12. Restrictions in starting of Self-financing courses.
13. Discouraging the programmes courses requiring laboratory and extensive library based courses through distance mode.
14. Stronger and effective linkages with industry.
15. Motivating philanthropic contribution and donations.
16. Check on the growth of private higher education with proper regulations to curb the tendencies of profit making and ensure quality education.
17. Regulating entry of foreign universities.
18. Proper allocation of the resources for academics activities, administration, maintenance and auxiliary services.
19. Building up a strong database on higher education.